THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 7 OCTOBER, 1834. [NO. 2377.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 13th instant, a Dividend of twenty five per Cent. will be payable at my Office from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.

Bombay, 3d October, 1834.

BENGAL TENTS. Camp Equipage of every description can be had as usual on application to Messrs. IVES AND CO. Tent contractors, Futtyghur. Messrs. Ives and Co. trust the satisfaction they have always given in the numerous Tents with which they have supplied Officers of the Bombay Establishment, on the Frontier, and the experience they have had in forwarding the same with safety and dispatch, will secure to their establishment that preference it has inveriably received.

The State Tents of the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF CLARE, were built by Messrs. Ives and Co. *Futtyghur, August*, 1834.

TO-morrow, Wednesday, the 8th Instant, at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell, in addition to the property already advertized, a neat small Europe Built Barouche, recently lined and fitted up; adapted for either one horse or a pair: also will be sold with the Carriage, or separate,—a pair of steady powerful Carriage Horses, and Harness. They are just off a journey, and capable of any work.

A neat Stanhope, Horse and Harness, will likewise be put up.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, the 8th inst., Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of Flexible Waterproof Canvas, imported by a London House—Messrs. Smith, Goodhall and Reeves—which they strongly recommend to the notice of the public, as an article of very durable manufacture in cases where exposure to weather or the open air is in question.

FOR PUBLICATION,

An Essay on the Origin, Progress and Treatment
OF
CHOLERA,
with remarks on Berriberrie and Diet, as connected with
ENDEMICS AND EPIDEMICS.
BY
JAMES BANKIER, M. D.
Surgeon,
and Assistant Surgeon
H. M. S. MELVILLE.

The above will form a closely printed Octavo Volume of more than three hundred pages.

ALSO
By the same Author,
ESSAYS
ON DYSENTERY AND ERYSIPELAS
in another Octavo Volume, somewhat larger than the former.

1. As these Essays were penned in the East Indies after considerable experience with the diseases of intertropical Climates, Dr. BANKIER deems it but proper, in the first instance, to offer them to the notice, and support of the Medical Profession of India. He proposes to print a limited number of Copies, previous to their publication in England; this he is induced to do, as the circumstances in which he is placed render it a matter of uncertainty when such an opportunity may occur.

2. The Essay on Cholera is conducted on a plan of the Author's own, and contains, it is imagined, a satisfactory elucidation of the whole Phenomena of that most fantastic disease; which have not been accounted for by any who has published on the subject. Gentlemen desirous of general information, will find these volumes of more than common interest, as there is no detail of cases—one only in Cholera, and four or five in Dysentery.

3. Those desirous of obtaining copies of either volume are requested to transmit their orders to his Agents Mr. J. B. PHAROAH, Bookseller, Madras; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Booksellers, Calcutta; or Mr. FITZPATRICK, at the Circulating Library in Nesbit Lane, Bombay, as early as possible, in order that the manuscripts may be put into the Printer's hands, which will be done, the moment a sufficient number of Subscribers comes forward, to defray the Expense of Printing.

The Lists will remain open with the different Agents until the 30th November, 1834—by whom all communications post free, will be attended to.

The price of each Volume will be Seven Rupees.

Bombay, 7th October, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY FAVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 600 Tons, Carries a Surgeon, will sail positively on the 10th Instant, calling at Cannanore, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain WEBSTER, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

Bombay, 7th October, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL—TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH INST.

THE Ship "*Robert*," H. Blyth, Commander, 310 Tons Register. Built at Dundee, Sails fast, and has good accommodations for a few passengers.—Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND, and CO.

Bombay, 7th October, 1834.

SALE BY AUCTION.

YATES AND CO. will sell by public auction, on Thursday next, the 9th inst. 300 Gross of Screws, 250 dozen of Beer, a Card of Battists, a quantity of Woolens, to close an account. Pewter Tea and Coffee Pots, Quills, Shoe Brushes, a quantity of fine Cheese, Kegs of Herrings, Leather Skins, and a variety of Sundries.

AT 1 P. M.

It not previously disposed of, they will put up a neat small Europe Barouchette, in excellent order, with a pair of remarkably steady good going Horses and Harness. The Barouche has a shifting shaft, and can be drawn with ease by one Horse; a Grey Saddle Horse, and a second-hand Chariott and Buggy.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE and commodious lower-roomed new Airy Bungalow, with out-houses and stable, situated at Colabah, adjoining to the one now occupied by Captain James Casewell.

Another Large and Commodious upper-roomed Bungalow with out-houses and stable, situated at Ambroly, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. O. W. Ketterer. For particulars, apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, opposite to the Sally Gate.

Bombay, 6th October, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that, KHETSEY BALLOO, having contracted and agreed with JEWRAZ BALLOO, his Brother, to sell the following property to him, vizt:

A piece of vacant Ground, lately purchased by the said Khetsey Balloo in the name of his son Nathoo Khetsey, from Rustomjee Cowasjee Patell, situate without the Fort of Bombay, near Cawasjee Patell's Tank, in the neighbourhood of the ground belonging to Doolubdass Moorletherdass.—

A certain other piece of vacant ground lately purchased by the said Khetsey Balloo, inthe name of his son HEMRAZ KHETSEY from Pandoorung Ragoba, situate without the Fort in new Town, in the neighbourhood of the Rope walk of Sorabjee Jamasjee.—

A certain other piece of Land with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House thereon, purchased by the said Khetsey Balloo, in his own name from the Sheriff's sale, situate without the Fort at Nagpadah, in the neighbourhood of the House of one Ghossbhoy, formerly the property of Shaik Nathun Dossa, Hassoo widow, Noorun widow, and Fattima widow.

A certain other piece of ground, together with the Bungalow, Rope Walk, and Warehouse, with the appurtenances thereon built and standing, together with the vacant ground thereto adjoining, situate without the Fort at Nagpadah, on the Road leading from Nagpadah to Breach Candy.

A certain other piece of ground, with the Horse stable thereon built and standing, with the appurtenances, situate without the Fort Ditto, ditto,

And a certain other piece of ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house thereon built and standing, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Mody street, nearly opposite to the House of Ramjee Chuttoor, Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or otherwise, on the above several premises, or any part thereof, are hereby requested to make known the same to WASSODEW RAMJEE, Clerk, to Mr. MORGAN, or the said JEWRAZ BALOO, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.

And lastly, the said JEWRAZ BALLOO, and KHETSEY BALLOO, having had numerous dealings and transactions as well in their own respective names, as in the names of their sons in partnership and otherwise, have come to a mutual settlement and have respectively granted releases to each other for claims and demands against each other and against their Sons, factors, &ca. from the beginning of the world to the day of the date hereof.—Dated this 6th. day of October, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કીઆંથી આપીએચજે

ખેતશી બાલુએ પોતાની કેહેલ કહેલી મીલકતો પોતાનો લાજ જીવરાજ બાલુને વેચાતી અપવાનુ શાકુ કીધુંછે તેની વીગત

ખાલી જગાનો કટકો એક તે ખેતશી બાલુએ પોતાનો છોકરો નકુ ખેતશીને નાંમે રૂશતંમજી કાવશાજી પતેલ પાશેથી વેચાતી લીધીછે તે શ્રી બાકારકોટ કાવશાજી પતેલનાં તલાવ આગલ કુલબદાશ મોરલીધરદાશની જમીનની પડોશમોછે *

બીજી ખાલી જમીનનો કટકો એક તે ખેતશી બાલુએ પોતાનો છોકરો હેમરાજ ખેતશીને નાંમે પાંડુરંગ રાગોબા પાશેથી વેચાતી લીધીછે તે શ્રી બાકારકોટ ખેતવારીમો શેરા બજી જમાદાજીની કરદોરની પડોશમોછે *

ઘેકેર એક જમીન શાઠે તે ખેતશી બાલુ એ શરીકનાં વેચાંણમોથી વેચાતી લીધીછે તે શ્રી બાકારકોટ નાગપાડા આગલ ધોશાલાજનાં ઘેકેરની પડોશમોછે તે * મીલકત અગાકુ શેખ નાથન દોશા તથા * વીઢવા કાશ્રુ તથા વીઢવા નુરન તથા વીઢવા કાતમાની કુતી *

બંગલો તથા કરદોરી તથા વખાર એક જમીન શાઠે તથા તેનુ જેકાંઇ કશે તે શ્રુધાં તથા તેને લગતી બીજી ખાલી જમીનછે તે શ્રુધાં તે શ્રી બાકારકોટ નાગપાડા આગલ નાગપાડા * આગલથી માકાલખશામી કુપર જવાનો રશતોછે તે રશતા આગલછે *

બીજો તબેલો એક જમીન શાઠે તથા જે કાંઇ કેનુ કોએ તે શાઠે તે એ કુપર * કકેલી મીલકતછે તાંહોજ તેજ રશતા કુપરછે તથા રકેવાનુ ઘેકેર એક જમીન શ્રુધાં તે શ્રી કોટમો મોડીખાનાનાં * મોકોલાનો રામજી ચતુરનાં ઘેકેરની જરાક તકાવતે * શામબેછે *

એ કુપર કરએક લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી અથવા બીજી કાંઇ રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણ પોચતુ કોએતો તેનાંએાને જાણ કરેચજે તેએાએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો વાશ્રુદેવ રામજી તે મીશતર મારગીન ધારાનાં વકીલનાં મેતાને અથવા ખરીદદાર જવરાજ બાલુને અકેર કરે—મુદતપકી * કોજનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નકી *

શેવતે જવરાજ બાલુ તથા ખેતશી બાલુ એ બંધે લાજએાએ પોતાને તથા પોતાનાં છોકરાએાને નાંમે ધણીએક વેપાર પંતીઆ લામાં કરેએાછે અથવા બીજે કાંઇ વકેવાર ચલાવેએાછે તે કુવેથી બંધેની ખુશીથી બંધ કીધોછે અને તે વીશેની કરારતીએા આંમ ન શાંમન પોતાની તથા પોતાનાં છોકરાએા તથા આડતીઆએાની તે કુનીઆં પેદા થજ તે દીનથીતે આજ દીન શ્રુધીની થાજછે *

તારીખ ૬ ઠી અકટોબર ૧૮૩૪

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. W. Sterling, 17th N. I., from Poonah.
Ensign S. Macan, ditto, from Poonah.
Lieut. Cooper, 7th Regt. N. I., from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. Brown, 16th Regt. N. I., from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign A. Rathborne, 24th N. I., to Baroda.
Ensign Godfrey, 20th Regt. N. I, to Rajcote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

On Monday, the 29th ultimo, Mary, wife of Apothecary J. Redwood, European General Hospital, aged 23 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Trichinopoly, on the 15th Sept., the Lady of Major Sayndys, 6th Light Cavalry of a Daughter, still-born. At Coimbatore, on the 16th Sept. the Lady of Captain P. Thomson, 39th Regt. N. I. of a Son. On the 5th September, the Lady of the Revd. John Reid, Missionary, at Bellary, of a Son. On the 11th September, the wife of Mr. B. H. Paine, Superintendant of the Bellary Mission Press, of a son. At Madras, 14th September, the wife of Gunner Michael Clarke, Horse Artillery of a Son. At Madras, on Friday the 5th September 1834, the Wife of Assistant Apothecary John Rule Wilkins, 5th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES. At Vellore, on the 6th September, by License, and by Lieut. Colonel M. Stuart, Commanding Vellore, Ensign E. T. Cox, of the 5th Regiment N. I. to Sophia Gordon Hands, daughter of the Revd. J. Hands, Missionary.

DEATHS. At Vizianagrum, on the 12th September 1834, Lieutenant A. B. Jones of the 3d Regt. N. I. At Trichinopoly, on the 19th September 1834, Lieutenant C. W. Tollemache of the 39th Regt. N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 31st August, Mrs. J. B. Plumb of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 2d September, the lady of the late R. Bell, Esq. Indigo Planter, of a Daughter. At Calcuttaon the 13th September, Mrs. L. Young, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 13th September, Mrs. George H. Swaine, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 14th September, Mrs. James Wood of a Daughter. At Gyah, on the evening of the 8th September, the Lady of E. E. Woodcock, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son. At Futtyghur, on the 21st August, the lady of Captain Debrett, Artillery, of a Son. At Chowringhee, On the 14th September, Mrs. Stone, of a Daughter. At Harrington-street, Chowringee, on the 16th September, Mrs. Benjamin Smyth, of a Daughter. At Hazareebaugh, on the 10th September, the Lady of John Davidson, Esq., Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, of a daughter. At Futtyghur, on the 6th September, the Lady of the Honorable T. J. Shore, of a daughter. At No. 2 Fairlie place, Calcutta, on the 18th September, the Lady of William Dalrymple Shaw, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 15th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Henry Fisher, Junior Presidency Chaplain, Mr. William N. L. Richards, to Miss Amelia Catherine Bowers. At Chinsurah, on the 16th September, by the Reverend Mr. Rudd, Mr. J. Mendes, to Mrs. M. C. Godfrey.

DEATHS.—At Ballasore, on the morning of the 16th June last, Thomas Betts, Esq., aged 68 years, deeply regretted by all his relatives and friends. At Cawnpore, on the 29th August, Isabella Eleanor, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant Charles Carter, His Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, aged 1 year and 8 months. At Calcutta on the 15th September, Mr. Hugh Moore, of the Ship Neptune, aged 17 years. At Calcutta, on the 16th September, Robert J. Jeffreys Esq., aged 21 years. At Dacca, on the evening of the 13th September, at the house of Dr. Lamb, Captain Charles H. Wintour, of the 53d Regiment Native Infantry. At Coimbatoor, on the 28th August, Edward Bawn, youngest child of the Reverend W. B. Addis, Missionary, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 7 days.

SHIPPING REPORT,

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES,

Oct. 4th. Ship Anna Robertson Alexander Nairne, Master, to Singapoor, and China.

Passengers.—Mr. H. S. Barker, and Mr. John Borrodaile.

— 5th. Ship Ann, John Marin, Master, to Muscat.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.

Do. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.

Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.

FREE TRADERS.—Lady Feversham, Bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Emmie, and Robert.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, and Rampertap.

AMERICAN Ship, Corvo.

PORTUGUSE.—Brig Estrela, and Flora de Inhambane.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter signed "An Officer;" but should like our correspondent to favor us with a few more particulars before we publish it: and at the same time with his name.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 7th OCTOBER, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor arrived yesterday from the Deccan.—We understand His Lordship intends to remain here for a few days only, and then proceeds to Mahabuleshwur.—Mr. Ironside is expected from the Neilgherries, in a day or two to take the seat in Council which Mr. Newnham, vacates, we believe, on the 8th instant.

The proceedings of the Council of India have hitherto been conducted with so much secrecy that scarcely any thing has transpired regarding them, although the utmost anxiety is very naturally felt on the subject from the opinion having become prevalent that they relate in some measure to reductions in the public expenditure which have been threatened for a long time. But while it still remains uncertain whether this be the case or not, it would appear that questions of a very different, and not less important nature have been under discussion. Among these the judicial system has occupied a prominent place, judging from the inquiries so extensively circulated as to the practicability of introducing trial by jury throughout India; and though the result remains to be seen, the spirit which pervades the Supreme Government in one particular at least is no longer doubtful.

As regards the revenue system, accounts from the Neilgherries prove that equally comprehensive plans of reform are entertained, a commission having recently been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon the systems in force for levying export, import and transit duties under the three presidencies. On this commission we understand, Mr. Borradaile, of the Bombay civil service, is to act as the representative of this presidency, and the *Fort St. George Gazette* contains an official intimation of the appointment of Mr. W. H. Babington for Madras. No individual has yet been nominated for Bengal, but Mr. J. H. Crawford, of this establishment, is to be at the head of the commission, and perhaps is intended by the Governor General instead of a commissioner from that presidency. Be this however as it may, a field requiring more improvement could not have been pointed out than the one which has been selected for the labors of the commissioners. We only wonder, by the way, that Mr. Trevelyan, who, in a work recently published, has shown in a striking manner the evils arising from the present mode of collecting inland customs, has not been selected as one of the individuals to reform it.

With respect to the Law Commission, for the appointment of which we have looked with much interest to the Supreme Council since its forma-

tion, it now appears that some change has taken place in the views of the authorities at home, as letters which may be relied on have lately been received stating that no commission is to be issued. The cause of this is not mentioned, but there is reason to believe that motives of economy have induced the Board of Control to abandon a part of their late plan for the Government of this country that was likely to occasion expense, to remove one of the greatest objections to which it was liable. The delay attending the establishment of the new Presidency may thus be accounted for; and it is the only way of explaining the course which has been adopted with the Law Commission.

The last accounts regarding Joudpoor and its refractory chief seem to render hostilities in that quarter no longer doubtful. For further particulars on this point we must refer our readers to our extracts from the *Delhi Gazette*.

CALCUTTA.

The *Lord William Bentinck* Iron Steamer, and *Experiment Flat*, arrived off the Mint with thirteen lakhs of Rupees at ten minutes past eleven o'clock this morning, having performed the passage from Allahabad in only eight days, including stoppages. The distance run is 800 miles, and the time under weigh 70 hours 35 minutes—we shall give the particulars to-morrow.

Lieutenant Thomas, who commanded the Treasure escort, died on board the *Experiment* on the 15th instant, and was buried next morning at Jungypoor.—*Calcutta Courier, September* 18.

We mentioned yesterday a report that Allahabad was to be the seat of Government for the new Presidency. This is confirmed by letters from that city where the news had arrived direct from Ootakamund, and caused great delight among the residents at the station.

We hear that another step has been gained in the correction of our vicious fiscal system. The duty on paper manufactured in the country is to be reduced to 2½ per cent, to put the home manufacture on a par with the article imported from England.

Dispatches have been received from the Court of Directors to the end of April. We understand there is nothing in them relative to the Memorials of the Civil Service. Consequently we must conclude, that the supposed assent of the Court to the augmentation of the amount of the Pensions, so confidently asserted in one or two private letters, was assumed merely from sanguine inferences dawn by interested parties at home on reading the reports of the proceedings here.

The most important fact we have heard is, that the Court have refused a Charter to the Union Bank This is an answer given to an application made upwards of two years ago. It proves, however, that it were hopeless now to ask for a greater privilege,—that of admitting its paper or circulation in the receipts and payments of Goverrment on a footing with the notes of the Bank of Bengal, to which some pretensions were raised a few months back.

The Official report on Sir Edward Stanley's money remittance is received: it confirms what we lately stated, except that the light rupees are said to have been drilled and to have the holes filled up with zinc—which must be a mistake, lead being the metal constantly found in plugged rupees here.—*Ibid.*

We have received Penang papers to the end of August. They report the arrival of two vessels from Calcutta, the *Resource* on the 16th, and *Elizabeth* on the 26th ultimo—also the H. C. Ship *Clive* from Malacca, on the 26th ultimo, with Sir Benjamin and Lady Malkin and family, and the Court establishment, on their return from Circuit. The *Clive* was to be despatched immediately "in quest of the Bark *Mercury*, which quitted Calcutta in October last for New South Wales, and has not since been heard of."

We have also received Hobart Town papers to the 29th of June. The following extract from the shipping list will interest many in this place:—

"Arrived on Tuesday, the bark *Caledonia*, 189 tons, Captain Symons from Batavia, with a cargo of sugar, rice, tobacco, &c. Passengers—Mr. M'Killop and Son, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Symons, Mrs Smith."

The *Moffatt*, of 821 tons, Captain Cromartie, had arrived from England, with Convicts under a guard of 20 men of the 50th Regiment, commanded by Ensign Wright.

Mr. Robinson has brought in 20 more of the Aborigines from the neighbourhood of Circular Head, who have been sent to the establishment on Flinder's Island. There are supposed to be only 4 remaining, and these he is in quest of. Much sensation was produced in the Colony by the murder of a Mrs. Howell, shot in her own house by three convict servants. The murderers were arrested, tried and executed within six weeks of the event.

The published abstract of the Colonial Revenue and its appropriation for the first quarter of 1834, shews a considerable increase of Revenue compared with the same quarter of last year, the latter having amounted to £ 16,776-18-3, and the former to £ 22,084-3-3. The excess has been more than absorbed by expences connected with the establishment for the Aborigines.

The price of Wheat has further advanced. While the Sydney quotation is only 7 shillings per bushel, that of Launceston is 10s. and that of Hobart Town 12s. the best being as 13s. 6d. The report on a cargo of Wheat shipped at Launcestou last year from London, is that it was worth 8s. per bushel in Mark-lane. a price full 1s. higher that the best English Wheat.—*Calcutta Courier, Sept.* 19.

DELHI.

LAHORE.—It appears that some person gave information to the Maharaja, that Sirdar Jeet Singh had access to the *Zenana* apartments of Koonwur Kurruk Singh, and that he had amours with all three of the Koonwur's Ranees; and it was on this account that His Highness had Jeet Singh put in confinement under pretext of the mutiny of the Sikhs, in which affair that individual was in no way culpable

Bhaee Ram Singh and Sirdar Bussawa Singh of Sundhan represented to His Highness, that Koonwur Khurruk Singh had not eaten any thing since the preceding day, on account of the imprisonment of Sirdar Jeet Singh and that he avowed he would put an end to himself, if His Highness did not liberate the Sirdar. Upon this the Maharajah said that Jeet Sing might be released for the Koonwur's sake, but that a *Nuzzurana* of fifty thousand rupees must be taken from him: they entreated that part of that sum might be remitted, upon which ten thousand was remitted and a *Rooqa* taken for 40,000. His Highness, however, gave orders at the same time, that Koonwur Kurruk Singh's mother be sent for from Shekhoopoor to superintend the internal manage nent of the Koonwur's *Hurum Serai* (Seraglio), and that Jeet Singh should not have admittance into the Koonwur's house until her arrival.

His Highness having ordered Debee Dyul, the Nephew of Dewan Sawun Mull to pay in the monies on account of the keep of the seal, that individual represented that some of the servants demurred to pay the fee for the affixing of the seal; upon which His Highness ordered him not to affix the seal to the *Purwanahs* in future without taking the fees.

His Highness directed Rajah Dheean Sing to ascertain from the managers of Koonwur Kuruk Singh's affairs what became of the collections of a Jagheer of ten lacks of rupees held by the Koonwur, seeing that his troops were not paid and that there was no money in his treasury. The courtiers observed that as Sirdar Mungul Singh was sole manager of the revenues of the Koonwur's Jagheer the enquiry should be made of that individual.

Yakoob Alee Khan, the Vakeel of Sirdar Dost Muhammd Khan having obtained an audience presented a Nuzzur of 11 rupees, and produced a complimentary letter from his master accompanied by one from Sirdar Sooltan Mahamud Khan His Highness having enquired after the welfare of the Sirdars desired him to state the particulars of the affair with Shah Shooja ool Moolk: the Vakeel replied that all was known to His Highness, but that there were some circumstances which he had to communicate in private. The Maharaja desired him to explain the same to Hukeem Azeez ood deen.

A petition was received from Lallah Kishun Bhund Vakeel at Loodiana representing that Captain Wade ha l been inquiring what was the cause of the delay in the departure of the long-talked of mission from His Highness to Calcutta, and remarking that the British Government under the idea that it had set out, had issued instructions to the officers Civil and Military of all districts and stations through which it should pass, to shew the chief who conducted it and his associates every mark of respect and attention. His Highness directed a reply to be sent with a letter to Captain Wade saying that as the rains had been very heavy this season, and the articles intended for presents were of a description that required great care and precaution in their transportation, delay had taken place in waiting a favorable opportunity, but that now they would be dispatched with the utmost expedition. An order was at the same time conveyed to Missur Belee Ram to bring all the articles to the presence for inspection.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 17.

RUMOURS OF THE DAY.

We understand that Allahabad, not Agra, is to be the seat of the fourth Presidency, and that upon the return of Lord William Bentinck to Calcutta, in November next, Sir Charles Metcalfe will come up the Country, with Mr. Macsween as secretary to the new Government.

Great changes in the boundaries, of military Divisions will immdiately take place. The Sirhind Division is to be abolished and the Meerut one is to range from Allighur to Loodianah, including Hansi, Landour and Sabathoo, with its Head Quarters at Kurnaul. The Cawnpoor Division to have its Head Quarters at Agra, instead of at Cawnpoor, and the Rajpootanah Division, to be commanded by Brigadier General Richards, will include Deesa.

A British force from Deesa has arrived at Badalmair to act as an army of observation on the South West frontier of Joudpore.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY TOUR ON THE CONTINENT.

MY DEAR ALISTER,—After seeing all I could of the French troops, I proceeded to Cambray and all the forts on the way to Brussels, and after a look at the Belgians and where you fought at Waterloo, I went to Antwerp, and saw that the defence of the Citadel did not do so much credit to the Dutch as they would have us to believe.

In consequence of the disputes between the Dutch and their neighbours, I would not be allowed to pass into Holland, and consequently took the way into Prussia by Aix-la-Chapelle, then visited Dusseldors and all the stations on the Rhine, as far Mayence; then to Frankfort and Cassel, a most beautiful place; the troops are clothed &c. after the Prussian fashion. I then went to Hanover, with the hope of meeting some of your old friends, finding the Hanoverians what they ought to be. The soldiers were young and slovenly, and their officers very badly dressed, carrying umbrellas, than which nothing can look worse in this country or any other. The men, however, have the best knapsacks in the world, an improvement on the French, and I am in hopes of their being soon adopted by us; a man will carry a third more with ease with a Hanoverian knapsack than with our's; they have also percussion locks for their light corps, and their new barracks are equal to any in Europe. They have a very fine monument for Waterloo in the barrack square, and every man's name on it in large letters who fell in the battle. There are also two French brass field-pieces taken, on each face of the monument, which the French of the present day by no means admire. I called on a Captain Brinkman who did not return my visit, and also on the only officer in the place who served in the 1st Regt. with you, who is now a Major, but I forget his name; he left his card, but I saw nothing more of him, and seeing that they kept a cold shoulder to me, had nothing further to say to the gentlemen, during the 14 days I remained in the neighbourhood. I met an officer of the Regiment Sandy McClain was in at Nendorf, and though he received an English paper, when beside me and some other English people there, he never offered us the perusal of the paper, though the only one to be had. I was joined at Hanover by a young English gentleman of talent from Cambridge, with whom I travelled for some time; he was at times taken for my son and from his having some knowledge of German I found him nearly as useful as if he had been my son. We proceeded to Magdeburg, Potsdam, and Berlin, and after seeing all thereawa' and the Prusian guard, the most beautiful infantry in the world, we proceeded to Dresden, but previous to going there, a few words relative to the guards may be expected. They are the pick of the nation, and a more gentlemanlike corps, there cannot be in manner and appearance—all of the same age, same size, and alike so well clothed, that the best tailor in London could not turn out a better made jacket than the privates wear. Their accoutrements and appointments of all kinds equally good—yet all seemed to me too fine, too light and jimcrack for service. Their manual and platoon is simple, and by their mode of loading, that is to say ramming down with the point of the ramrod, instead of the awkward manner in which our people turn them, constantly jingling in the best drilled corps—they can fire a round per minute more than ours. This with some other improvements I have recommended to our Military Secretary, as well as the Hanoverian knapsack, which had previously been brought to his notice by a Captain of the 68th Regt. and having come to the knowledge of this I said, that in addition to any thing that Officers may have said of it, that I had had a knapsack of all kinds to be found on the Continent on my back, with the exception of the Russian, and that none of them could be compared to that of Hanover, from its shape and the manner in which the straps are fixed, not requiring a breast strap &c. and with a long chapter on this head and other things, concluded my epistle, which may not after all be of any use farther than shewing that I went far and wide for every information I could get. The Saxon infantry are in no way to be compared to their neighbours, though their cavalry may be considered better. Dresden is a very nice place for a poor man on half pay, and Saxon Switzerland, within a dozen English miles, as beautiful a country as can possibly be imagined. Many things worthy of notice are to be seen in the town. I remained in this quarter for a month, until the commencement of the Russian reviews, and then found my way back to Magdeburg, where I joined the 4th division of the army, consisting of 18,000 men, almost the whole of the infantry encamped, the artillery and cavalry in the surrounding villages. During the 26 days I remained I attended all parades and whatever was going forward, paying through the nose for a horse all the time; here I saw the Prussians properly, and notwithstanding what may have been said of them by Officers of service and experience, they would be far inferior to the French or Austrians were they to take the field to-morrow, and at whatever time they may do so, they will lose at least a third of their army, in a third campaign, unless they change their plan. At present they do every thing to catch the eye, in which they certainly succeed; no other troops dress like them, but out of the number of days I was with them they only appeared in marching order three times, and twice for inspection, so that they only manœuvred one day with their knapsacks. I have often seen them in brigade without accoutrements, and nothwithstanding, they were going daily to hospital in waggon-loads.

The French on the other hand, though poor and pitiful in appearance, and so very far inferior in every respect to what they used to be, shoulder their knapsack almost as often as they shoulder arms, and will consequently march round any army in Europe. It is not from any favour or affection for the French I mention this, as they hate us at heart, and I would much rather fight against them than with them. Besides all this, every thing the Prussian soldier wears is so tight that he has hardly room to move. Should they take up a position in their strongholds near Coblentz they will defend it well; they are full of fine and high spirit, and no man in Europe is at present so popular with his soldiers, and the people in general, as the King of Prussia; but until he adopts the French system a little more, his troops will be behindhand when they come to hard work. I have not room to give you such a long chapter as I could wish about them, as I must take my departure to see the Austrians.

At Prague I remained a short time looking at six Battalions of infantry, some Artillery and Cavalry which formed the garrison, and also at Vienna, where I only remained for ten days in consequence of hearing that an army of 80,000 men was about to assemble in the North of Italy, which induced me to leave towns and cities, which would stand for some other opportunity, as such an army was not to be met with every day. I therefore flew to Verona, and about 35 miles beyond it found 60,000 men and 108 pieces of cannon in the field. They took up the position in which poor Napoleon beat them on the banks of the Mincia near Mount St. Bano; they had sham fights for four days; nothing could have been more regular or better conducted; far more so than if they had been in earnest for none seemed to flinch. The ground was regularly marked out, besides all the Commanders had a plan of the ground, on a large scale, with a piece of large silver paper on which all the movements were printed, and upon putting this over the map, ever one at once saw where he ought to be. It certainly was one of the finest sights that could be. I was much pleased with every thing, particularly the sturdy, strong make and appearance of the soldiers, instead of so may beardless boys, as the Prussians had This army consisted of Tyroleans, Austrians, Hungarians, Croats, and Italians. I mention the Highlanders first, as they pleased me most, smart active, excellent light troops. You have seen the Austrians and Hungarians; the Croats came from the borders of the Turks, a hardy looking race, dressed in snuff-coloured cloth; every man of them must marry at 18 years of age, whether he will or not. The Italian infantry looked well, although they serve so much against their grain, most of whom are sent to serve in Austria as they cannot be trusted in their own country, and it was to show the Italians what they would have to contend with in the event of a disturbance, that this grand turn out took place, and none who saw the army could imagine that it would have made such a respectable appearance. The ground did not admit of Cavlry movements to any great degree; the Hungarians are by far the best horsemen on the Continent; the men are square, active built light fellows, in proportion of the size of their horses, which are spoken highly of for undergoing fatigue &c. Many English officers enter this service. I was quite astonished one day to hear five officers in Hungarian unform speak English. I consequently drew near, and on hearing one of them called Archy, concluded he was a countrymen and ventured to speak to him; he said, he had lost his horse, and would have to walk seven miles to where his regimeut was, and wishing to get all the information I could I said that if he walked two miles with me I would give him a dinner and a bed My invitation was gladly accepted. I got all the information from the young man I wanted, and through him got acquainted with others. The movements were on a grand scale, and every thing carried on as if on regular service. The men lay on the ground without any tent, very few of them had even straw under them. Notwithstanding, during the movements I only saw two men fall out unfit for duty; after the movements, which must be passed over for want of room, the army got a day's rest, put themselves to rights with their best front forward, and seemed in good wind for any service.

Some days previous a temple was made of wood and covered with musket barlels, bayonets &c. &c. &c. pistols, swords, and so forth—and with all the finery brought by the priests from the churches. The temple was a splendid turn-out; the army formed square so as to have it in the centre; a tent was pitched in each angle and grand mass performed in it. To assist at the temple the best musicians in the army were selected, and no army in the world can boast of such musicians as the Austrians; the northern Germans are not to be in any way compared to them. I got a good position in the centre. The ceremony was most impressive.

Napoleon's widow, the Viceroy, and all the people of consequence in and about that part of Italy, attended. After grand mass a salute of about 100 guns was fired, and then the whole army marched past. To give you an idea of their bands, the brass band of the Tyroleans consisted of 72 men. During the movements strangers were treated with the greatest attention; a troop of Hungarian cavalry was dismounted to give them horses, and an orderly dragoon for every two officers—you have never heard of any thing to equal this at a turn out of the kind The General second in command was Walmoden, a Hanoverian, who had once been in the German Legion; five Hanoverian officers attended, with whom I got acquainted, which was more easily done than in Hanover. I did not fail to tell Captain G—how I was received, but to shew them I thought nothing of it, I gave B—, the brother of the man who did not return my call, an introduction to a nephew of cardinal Weld in Rome, who is one of the most influential men there and would be of service to the Hanoverians, all of whom were on their way thither. After the review I proceeded to Milan, and the day after my young friend of the Hungarians waited on me, saying that his mother, who was a country-woman of mine, wished to see me—she turned out to be the wife of the Vice-consul, and expressed herself much pleased to see the man who took her *bairn* from the road side and gave him a bed, &c. During the 10 days I remained at Milan, I received every attention from her and her friends. After leaving Milan I went to the lakes of Como and Maggiore and having seen as much of the country *thereawa'* as my time would admit of, I sent my baggage by coach to Geneva, with the exception of a suit which I rolled in my cloak, then *took my foot in my hand* and walked over the Alps, remaining as suited my feelings and taste, which was very agreeable, and a ramble in light marching order does a man more good than any other.

Arrived at the end of the lake of Geneva, I found the Steamer and was in a few hours in the town of watches and musical boxes, where I remained a few days, then went to Berne, the cleanest town and most beautiful country I have seen. My cash was now almost out, and the weather becoming bad and wet, I returned to this country by the Rhine, took another look at the French at Stranburg, at the Prussians at their different stations, and also at the Dutch, and found my way from Rotterdam here, where I have since remained waiting what good luck will send me. Let me hear from you soon.

Believe me my dear Alister, your's
L.

Ceylon Government Gazette.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 21.

JEWISH CIVIL DISABILITIES' BILL.

Mr. R. GRANT moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. C. BRUCE opposed the motion, on the ground that its tendency was to unchristianse the Legislature of the country, and take away the recognition of that highest allegiance which, as a Christian people, we owed to Almighty God, as the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. So pregnant with danger and mischief did he consider the measure, that, even if he stood alone in his opposition, he was determined to divide the House again t it. It was a monstrous proposition to render capable of high offices in the State persons who were not merely indifferent to Christianity (though that would be bad enough), but the members of a sect avowedly hostile to the Christian name—a sect whose very existence amongst us depened upon an imperfect discharge of our highest obligations. He argued that the measure was not called for, or recommended by any considerable portion of the people. True, it was brought forward by a Hon. Member who represented a numerous constituency, but the Learned Gentleman was mistaken if he imagined the present to be a popular measure. If he continued to think so, his official duties must have so engrossed his attention as to prevent him from seeing that a change had come over the spirit of the people's dream, that they were now sensible of their duties as Christians and that their sentiments were no longer favourable (if indeed they had ever been so) to such alterations as that which was now proposed to the House. He knew that the measure had been recommended to the Legislature by the Government; but he did not consider that circumstance, nor yet the fact of a former majority in that House having declared for the Bill, as affording the least indication or proof of the popular wish. A few petitions had been presented in favour of the Jews, but they proceeded from a very small minority of the people; a great majority of the country was of a contrary opinion. He was glad such was the fact; if the case were different, he should say that "the glory was departed" from England, and that consequences the most disastrous might be expected to ensue, for a country which was indifferent on the subject of religion had no claim to Divine protection. After referring to the defeat of the bill in the Lords last year, and congratulating the country on that circumstance, the Hon. Member expressed

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his conviction that the great majority of the enlightened public approved of the resistance offered to the measure by the Peers, and those who were the more immediate guardians of Christianity in the Upper House of Parliament. The motion rested, if indeed it had any foundation, on the assumed propriety of separating religion from civil rights; but they might as well talk of separating the moral and physical nature of humanity, or assert that the body could retain reason when separated from the intellectual soul. Religion and good government were inseparable; religion was therefore necessary to the purposes of civil privileges in a well-ordered community. But there was madness of nations as well as of individuals, and then it was sought to disunite religion and government. We remembered the time when a maniac nation burst through all bonds civil and religious, and created a universal mass of ruin around it. France then performed on a dark theatre the first part of that fierce and bloody tragedy of thich we had lately seen an additional act. Such were the consequences of attempting to sunder religion and civil privileges. He should probably be laughed at as superstitious, or taunted as a fanatic, for the assertion; nevertheless he did not hesitate to express his belief that all the evils and miseries of France flowed from a single source—the casting off the national recognition of God and religion. The present motion, if carried, would be an important step in the same perilous direction. He did not see so much adva..tage in our present alliance with France as to induce him to wish to draw existing bonds any closer, or to imitate more exactly the conduct that had been pursued in that country. It was absolutely necessary that religion should be supported by the State, if it were desired to keep up the force of any religious sanction. He also opposed the measure on the ground that the Jews were aliens, strangers in the land, divested of those national feelings and uninfluenced by those national prepossessions which would fit them as British subjects for the enjoyment of British rights. The Hon. Member concluded by moving as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. PETRE said that he should be ashamed of himself, and unworthy of a seat in that House, if he did not lend his warmest wishes, and give his best support, to such a measure as this. He supported it on the broad ground, that the religious opinions of every man, or set of men, should not be used as the means f r his or their civil disqualification,—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. POULTER agreed entirely with those who thought that no religious belief which was not inconsistent with the preservation, order, and peace of civil society, was a justifiable cause of exclusion from civil privileges, and that those who were favourable to the continuance of civil disabilities had the burden cast on them of proving the absolute necessity of such further continuance. In the entire absence of what he considered any such proof, he should always give his humble support to this measure. They complained of a want of nationality in the Jewish character, which was, in truth, solely attributable to our own degrading treatment of them. The instances of France, Holland, and the United States, had exhibited and established the perfect competency of the Jews to perform the functions of either civil or military offices, and of becoming, to all intents and purposes, complete subjects of those states into which they had ever been fully admitted. The best interests and precepts of Christianity were in conformity with this measure. It was of the essence of that religion to commend itself solely by its own intrinsic purity and excellence to the good feelings of the human mind. It would have been well for mankind if what had been called Christianity had been so in spirit as well as in name. It would be no excuse for moral crime that it had been committed in promoting the fulfilment of a Christian prophecy. They might leave Providence to the accomplishment of its own inscrutable purposes. Let them be content to follow the precepts we had received a charity and mercy—let them hope that an act of grace, by gradually removing that stubborn pride, which was the most powerful motive that could reign in the human heart, even in matters supposed to depend upon mere abstract belief, might be the first step towards the ultimate conversion of the jews to Christianity. —(Hear.)

Sir D. K SANDFORD said he would oppose the measure He for one would not go to America for an example in a matter of religion—to that America whose example had been so fatal to all kinds of religion.—(Oh, oh, from Mr. O'Connell.) He trusted that the Learned Member for Dublin, who had just cheered in such a peculiar way the sentiment he had uttered, would shortly bring forward a motion respecting the union of Church and State, which he was so much in the habit of denouncing, and then, it would be seen whether he (Sir D. K. Sandford) could not bring history to show how America had afforded an example fatal to all religion. He could not recognise any thing like the spirit of true toleration in this offspring of a false liberality. He opposed this measure on the ground that this was a Christian country—that they had Christian institutions—that they were a Christian Legislature, giving a Christian sanction to the laws which they passed, and that it was incumbent on them as a Christian people not to do any thing that might remove that sanction and desecrate those laws. They had been told, indeed, that Christian charity called on them to pass such a measure. Now, he could find nothing in the Scripture to show that Christian charity demanded the concession of political privileges.—(Hear, and a laugh.) This measure was but a parody upon the Catholic Relief Bill, without any of the reasons—without any of those grounds of political expediency, that had been brought forward in support of that bill. On the broad principle that that was a Christian Legislature, he objected to the admission of those who were not Christians amongst them. But it had been said that there were infidels in that House, and that there were no means for excluding them. Was there, he would ask, any avowed and open infidel there? (Oh, oh.) Was there, he would ask, any man who would dare to stand up in that House and say that he was an infidel?—(Oh, question, question.) Let him who would proclaim himself an infidel not dare say so there—let him go to the last scene of unfortunate and depraved humanity—let him go to the Old Bailey—(Laughter) and there, amongst felons and associates of felons, let him get up and declare himself an open and avowed infidel, and he would be driven from the court amidst a storm of hisses by an indignant and Christian auditory. He did not put an imaginary case—he did not conjure up an imaginary scene. A man did so avow himself at the Old Bailey, and what was the consequence? He was driven from the court amidst groans and hisses. Such would be the fate that awaited any man who should have the brazen effrontery in a Christian assembly to stand up and declare himself an infidel. He objected to the admission amongst them of those who, if they were sincere in their belief, regarded with contempt that sacred volume upon which the Members of that House pledged their most solemn obligations. He, for one, would never consent that when the countenances of many of them should be lighted up with a holy enthusiasm at the contemplation of that sacred volume on the table, they should be scared by the presence of some unbelieving Jew.—(Loud laughter.) He never would consent to unchristianize the Legislature. He trusted that even if the bill should pass through all its stages in this House, that in another place in would be rejected.—(Loud cries of Oh, oh.) The Honourable and Lea rned Member concluded by expressing his determined conviction that the removal of the Jewish disabilities would inflict the deepest stain that was ever made upon the character of this country.—(Cries of Question.)

Mr. BUCKINGHAM and Er. ROCHE supported the second reading.

Mr. R. GRANT said, he hoped he should not be thought guilty of disrespect to the House or to manifest any disregard to the subject under its consideration, if he declined to enter into any reply or argument upon it.—(Hear, hear.) He thought that the majority of the House would have already perceived that all that had been said on the opposite side of the House had done very little harm to the measure he had introduced.—(Hear, hear.) On the contrary, he thought, and he assured the House he said it with profound and sincere regret, that such arguments as had been advanced against the Bill, did no good to the cause of Christianity.—(Hear.)

The gallery was then cleared, and the House divided, when the numbers appeared—

For the second reading—— —— —— ——	123
Against it—— —— —— —— —— —— —— ——	32
Majority in favour of the second reading—— —— —— —— —— —— —— ——	91

Mr. FLEETWOOD moved the second reading of *his* Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath. Several absurdities in the Bill were pointed out by Mr. O'Connell, who declared that the Hon. Member could not have understood his own measure; and it was thrown out by a majority of 77 against 45.

Mr. POULTER'S Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath, which goes merely to the closing of shops and enforceing the payment of wages of a Saturday night, was then read a second time, by a majority of 52 against 12.

The Religious Assembly Bill was them advanced one stage, and the other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past one.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Vauxhall gardens were opened for the season last night, being earlier in the summer than they usually commence by about a fortnight. The principal feature of the entertainments of the evening was the representation of the termination of the Polar expedition of Capt. Ross and his companions; of the dangers they encountered and overcame; and of the vicissitudes which they endured. To accomplish a correct delineation of the peculiar position of the *Victory* amidst the wilderness of ice with which she was encompassed, the proprietors state that they have been asssisted by the personal superintendence of Captain Ross himself. The representation, which is on a scale of magnitude exceeding any thing of a scenic kind ever before exhibited, occupies a space of upwards of 60,000 square feet. Several of the masses of rock and ice are more than 70 feet in height. The undulation of the waves is excellently contrived; the waters, the icebergs—all are in motion. In the first scene, a model of the *Victory* is seen steering her passage amidst the floting fragments of ice with which she is surrounded. The manner in which the vessel tacks in every direction to avoid the contact of her dangerous neighbours is skilfully managed; she does not, in the usual method of theatrical navigation, merely pass from side to side of the stage, presenting only her broadside to the spectators, but she performs, what may be supposed to be the evolutions of a ship in the dangerous predicament to which she is exposed, and displays at times every part of her hull and rigging. To diversify the scene, Polar bears (or at least living representations of them) are given by very accomplished quadrupedic imitators, who confine their instincts to scrambling up and down the rocks, and are said, by their doleful howling, to increase the wildness of the scene." Whales of most satisfactory dimensions are seen taking their pastime in the waves, and spouting real water from their artificial nostrils. Then comes the second scene. Here all is ice and snow. The *Victory* is immoveably fixed in the frozen waters, and converted into a winter habitation. The ceremony of planting the British standard on the summit of a rock on the continent of Bothia, in which the crew of the vessel and the natives of Esquimaux are introduced, is cleverly depicted. The approach of summer forms the subject of the third scene; the icebergs are again in motion, the waves are again heaving and swelling and the crew of the Victory are discovered in three boats; they are recognised by a boast belonging to the *Isabella*, of Hull, and rescued from the disagreeable situation to which they have been so long exposed. It is almost impossible by verbal description to convey an accurate idea of the effect of this exhibition, which is in every respect the most interesting both in general arrangement and detailed execution, that has ever been submitted to the visitors of these gardens. Amongst the most interesting and ingenious parts of it is the representation of the phenomena of the Aurora Borealis, which is contrived by the chemical application of different gasses, under the direction of "a very skilful foreign chemist," The whole concludes with an exhibition of fireworks. Our old acquaintance, Mr. Simpson, still flourishes in eternal youth and vigour. The gardens were well attended, and every thing went off in good order, and without any of those interruptions which usually attend first representations,—(Times.)

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

MEMOIRS OF THE EMPEROR JAHANGUEIR, written by himself; and translated from a Persian Manuscript. By Major D. Price

[Concluded from our last.]

JEHANGIRE devotes several pages of his journal to the exploits of his father, which he relates with a natural filial pride, and energy of style that sometimes rises into eloquence. He details also in a clear and forcible style the transactions connected with the rebellion of his son Chusero, 7:0 of whose followers were impaled alive in the bed of the Rauvy at Lahore. Severities of this description were a part of his system of government, and he thus attempts to justify it upon the ground of necessity:—

"The shedding of so much human blood must ever be extremely painful; but until some other resource is discovered, it is unavoidable. Unhappily, the functions of government cannot be carried on without severity, and occasional extinction of human life; for without something of the kind, some species of coercion and chastisement, the world would soon exhibit the horrid spectacle of mankind, like wild beasts, worrying each other to death with no other motive than rapacity and revenge. *God* is witness that there is no repose for crowned heads!—There is no pain or anxiety equal to that which attends the possession of sovereign power, for to the possessor there is not in this world a moment's rest. Care and anxiety must ever be the lot of kings, for of an instant's inattention to the duties of their trust a thousand evils may be the result. Even sleep itself furnishes no repose for monarchs, the adversary being ever at work for the accomplishment of his designs."

The author makes a characteristic transition from the grave subject on which he had been just engaged, to an account of the feats of some Bengal jugglers, which cannot, he thinks, but he considered among the most surprising circumstances of the age. The description of the operations of these men is, however, in itself by no means unworthy of attention, inasmuch as it shows the degree of perfection to which they carried their various contrivances for deceiving the imperial court. Jehangire was so struck with astonishment at the wonders which they wrought, that he ascribes them without hesitation to supernatural power. The jugglers were first desired to produce upon the spot, from the seed in the gronnd, and in a few minutes after, a mulberry plant was seen springing from each of the seeds, each plant, as it rose in the air, shooting forth leaves and branches, and yielding excellent fruit! In the same manner, and by a similar magical process, apple-trees, mangoes, fig-trees, almond and walnut-trees were created, all producing fruit, which Jehangire assures us, was exquisite to the taste. This however, he observes, was not all:—

"Before the trees were removed there appeared among the foliage birds of such surprising beauty, in colour and shape, and melody of song, as the world never saw before. At the close of the operation, the foliage, as in autumn, was seen to put on its variegated tints, and the trees gradually disappeared into the earth from which they had been made to spring."

Major Price states, that he has himself witnessed similar operations on the western side of India, but that a sheet was employed to cover the process. "I have, however," he adds, "no conception of the means by which they were accomplished, unless the jugglers had trees about them, in every stage, from the seeding to the fruit."

The reader will be amused with the emperor's narrative of some more of these "specious miracles:"—

"One night, and in the very middle of the night, when half this globe was wrapped in darkness, one of these seven men stripped himself almost naked, and having spun himself swiftly round several times, he took a sheet, with which he covered himself, and from beneath the sheet drew out a resplendent mirror, by the radiance of which a light so powerful was produced, as to have illuminated the hemisphere to an incredible distance round; to such a distance, indeed, that we have the attestation of travellers to the fact, who declared, that on a particular night, the same night on which the exhibition took place, and at the distance of ten days' journey, they saw the atmosphere so powerfully illuminated, as to exceed the brightness of the brightest day they had ever seen

"They placed in my presence a large seething-pot or cauldron, and filling it partly with water, they threw into it eight of the smaller mauns of Irâk of rice; when without the application of the smallest spark of fire, the cauldron forthwith began to boil; in a little time they took off the lid and drew from it nearly a hundred platters full, each with a stewed fowl at top!"

But these feats of skill fall into insignificance when compared with the following extraordinary process:—

"They produced a man whom they divided limb from limb, actually severing his head from the body. They scattered these mutilated members along the grounds, and in this state they lay for some time. They then extended a sheet or curtain over the spot, and one of the men putting himself under the sheet, in a few minutes came from below, followed by the individual supposed to have been cut into joints, in perfect health and condition, and one might have safely sworn that he had never received any wound or injury whatever!"

This trick we can easily understand to have been performed by means not unlike those which are resorted to upon our stage, whenever it becomes necessary to hang, draw, and quarter Pantaloon in the pantomine. If it be true, as Jehangire relates, that his jugglers also in a moment covered a pond with a mantle of ice, sufficiently strong to bear an elephant—the machinery sent from England to India, some time age, for freezing water, must have been no novelty in that country. We should much like to know Sir David Brewster's conjectures with respect to the following—which must have been optical deceptions—and following, which we trace a certain similarity to some of the stories so amusingly cleared up in the "Letters on Natural Magic."

"They caused two tents to be set up, the one at the distance of a bow-shot from the other, the doors or entrances being placed exactly opposite; they raised the tent walls all around, and desired that it might be particularly observed, that they were entirely empty. Then fixing the tent walls to the ground, two of the seven men entered, one into each tent, none of the other men entered either of the tents. Thus prepared, they said they would undertake to bring out of the tents any animal we chose to mention, whether bird or beast, and set them in conflict with each other. Khaun-e-Jahaun, with a smile of incredulity, required them to show us a battle between two ostriches. In a few minutes two ostriches of the largest size issued, one from either tent, and attacked each other with such fury, that the blood was seen streaming from them their heads; they were at the same time so equally matched, that neither could get the better of the other, and they were therefore separated by the men, and conveyed within the tents. In short, they continued to produce from either tent whatever animal we chose to name, and before our eyes set them to fight in the manner I have attempted to describe; and although I have exerted my utmost invention to discover the secret of the contrivance, it has been entirely without success.

"They were furnished with a bow and about fifty steel-pointed arrows. One of the seven men took the bow in hand, and shooting an arrow into the air, the shaft stood fixed at a consinerable height; he shot a second arrow, which flew straight to the first, to which it became attached, and so with every one of the remaining arrows to the last of all, which striking the sheaf suspended in the air, the whole immediately broke asunder, and came at once to the earth.

"They produced a chain of fifty cubits in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it remained as if fastened to something in the air. A dog was then brought forward, and being placed at the lower end of the chain, immediately ran up, and reaching the other end, immediately disappeared in the air. In the same manner, a hog, a panther, a lion, and a tiger, were alternately sent up the chain, and all equally disappeared at the upper end of the chain. At last they took down the chair, and put it into a bag, no one ever discovering in what way the different animals were made to vanish into the air, in the mysterious manner above described. This I may venture to affirm was beyond measure strange and surprising."

In several passages of these Memoirs the imperial author boasts, in terms that to Europeans must appear ludicrously extravagant, of the riches which he possessed in gold and precious stones of every description. When the province of Berar, in the Deccan, was surrendered to his authority, he assures us that, as a symbol of submission, there were sent to him a train of elephants, four hundred in number, each elephant furnished with caparisons, chains, collars, and bells, all of gold, and each laden besides with gold to the value of nearly £9,000 of our money! No doubt, however, can be entertained that the wealth of Jehangire was prodigious. He gives a glowing description of a magnificent mausoleum, which was erected by his orders at Secundera, in honour of his imperial father, Akbar. From the account given by the late lamented Heber of this gorgeous pile, it would appear, that the sum asserted by the author to have been expended upon it (about £1,800,000) is not exaggerated. The principal building consists of a tower of polished marble, erected on four lofty arches, terminating in a circular dome, and inlaid with gold and lapis lazuli, from roof to basement. The whole is surrounded by a splendid colonnade, and by gardens planted with cypresses and other trees, and decorated by numerous fountains. The Mausoleum has been taken under British protection; and is certainly one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in India. In point of splendour, however, it can hardly be compared to the palace which Jehangire caused to be constructed for himself at Agra. He describes the principal saloon of this edifice as "supported by twentyfive pillars, all covered with plates of gold, and all over inlaid with rubies, turquoises, and pearl; the roof on the outside is formed into the shape of a dome, and is also covered with squares of solid gold; the ceiling of the dome within being decorated with the most elaborate figures, of the richest materials and most exquisite workmanship.

When to these ornaments we add a moveable plate form of gold, upon which from one thonsand to five thousand of the chief officers of the court and nobility took their places on occasions of ceremony, and also a moveable partition of lattice-work, all of gold, both of which articles formed a part of the emperor's equipage wherever he went, we fear that we shall startle the reader's credulity—especially as the author calculates the weight of the precious metal, composing these two pieces of state furniture, at no less than forty-two tons.

These Memoirs terminate abruptly. The last eight years of the emperor's existence were full of vicissitudes, the history of which may be read in Dow. He was governed entirely by Noor-Mahil, who treated him like a child, and estranged from him his best friends. Shah Jehan, the ablest and most enterprising of his sons, waged open war against the authority of the empress, as she was styled; and would probably have succeeded in deposing the emperor, now grown quite imbecile, from the throne, had not that step been rendered unnecessary by his death, which take place in November, 1627. Noor-Mahil was allowed a splendid residence at Lahore, and a pension of abont £25,000 per annum, which she enjoyed without interruption during the remainder of her life. She died in the year 1645.

THE DOCTOR, ETC. (1) 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1834.

THIS work has excited more attention than any one belonging or approaching to the class of *novels*, which has appeared in England for a considerable number of years; and we are not at all disposed to wonder that such should have been the case. It is broadly distinguished from the mass of books recently published in the same shape and form, both by excellencies of a very high order, and by defects, indicating such occasional contempt of sound judgement, and sense, and taste as we can hardly suppose in a strong and richly-cultivated mind, unless that mind should be, in a certain measure, under the influence of disease. The author says of one of his characters:—"He was born with one of those heads in which the thin partition that divides great wit from folly, is wanting." The partition in his own head would seem to be a moveable one. A clearer or a more vigorous understanding than he, in his better parts, exhibits, we have seldom encountered but two-thirds of his performance look as if they might have been penned in the vestiblue of Bedlam. The language, however, even where the matter is most absurd, retains the ease, the strength, and the purity of a true master of English: and there occur, ever and anon, in chapters over which no human being but a reviewer will ever travel for the second time, turns of expression which would of themselves justify us in pro-

(1) We have already borrowed a notice of this work from the *Literary Gazette*, but its singular merit and originality, we feel assured, will fully justify our returning to it. EDITOR OF OBSERVER.

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nouncing the author of this "apish and fantastic" nondescript, to be a man of genius.

The writer is often a wise one—but his attempts at what is now calied *wis* are, in general, unsuccessful: nor can we speak much better of his humour, though he has, undoubtedly, a few passages which might make Heraclitus chuckle.

One word only as to the outline. The author does not seem to have reflected that Rabelais adopted the broad grotesque of his plan—(and execution also)—because it would have been impossible for any man of that age, above all for a curé of Meudon, to satirise the baseness of French courtiers, and the hypocrisy of Romish priests—in any direct shape; or to have perceived that after all, the great French humorist would have been infinitely more popular than he is, had he not pushed the system of *rambling* to such an extent as he has done. The same sort of thing might have been the result of a very little reflection on the personal position and character of the author of Tristram Shandy, which work, of course, has been the more immediate prototype of "The Doctor." Sterne was to the last, what we have no reason to believe that Rabelais was, in the more advanced period of his life—a profligate priest; (2) and his buffoonery of manner was the shield rather than cloak of his licentiousness. Moreover, there is one very important particular in which Sterne's *plan*, with all its wildness, stands contrasted, to its own infinite advantage, against that of his anonymous imitator. The strange farrago of odd, yet often second-hand learning, for the purpose of exhibiting which Tristram Shandy was, no doubt, first conceived, is all, by the art of Sterne, poured out dramatically: the character of *My Father* is a most original conception, most happily worked out with a skill which can convert materials, apparently the most incongruous, to the one main design; and the same may be said of *Slop*. "The Doctor" seems to have been framed with exactly the same primary view—that of furnishing a pretext for the clearance of a rich common-place book; but the author, after a few awkward attempts to avail himself, for this purpose, of the instrumentality of *his* hero's father and tutor, takes the office of showman openly into his hands—and thenceforth the "curiosities of literature," of which "The Doctor" presents certainly a sequence not unworthy of being classed with D'Israeli's charming one, or with that in Southey's *Omniana*, are brought forth, so as hardly to help, in any degree, the development of any one of the characters in the book.

And who are these characters? First and foremost is Daniel Dove, M. D., late surgeon-Apothecary in Doncaster, the hero of the book—"The Doctor." Then there are his father, Daniel Dove the elder, yeoman of Ingleton; uncle, William Dove a half idiot; his rural pedagogue, Mr. Richard Guy; his old master the *quondam* Halford of Doncaster, Philip Hopkins; and for heroines we have Dinah, the mother of the doctor, Deborah, his wife, and that wife's mother—of neither of whom, however, the desultory novelist has as yet found leisure to give us more than a few glimpses. And these some three or four *real* persons, long since defunct' such as Dr. Green, the, in his day, celebrated quack of Penrith—one or two half insane recluses—and Mr. Rowland Dickson, the proprietor of a gigantic set of puppets and supposed descriptions and enecdotes of them and their odd doings, swimming rare in a sea of quotations, prose and verse, serious and comic—Latin, French, *Low*-Dutch—(N. B. no High-Dutch)—Spanish, Portuguese, and, above all, English and Italian. There is such a total contempt of all the ordinary rules of story-telling, that half a volume is bestowed on the hero's infancy, and we then leap at once to his full-grown manhood. Forthwith the bells ring for his wedding; but ere we have seen the veil lifted from the face of the bride, the bride's mother fixes the author's attention, and *her* love-story must take precedence of her daughter's, which taste, accordingly, is not half told by the time that volume the second closes. What the author means to make of the heroes and heroines in the eight or eighteen volumes which we presume are yet to come, we can offer no sort of conjecture—no more, we are pretty sure, could the author himself at this hour. He himself says, at the middle of his first volume:

"Do you know, Sir, what mutton-broth means at a city breakfast on the Lord Mayor's Day—mutton-broth being the appointed breakfast for that festival? It means, according to established usage, mutton-broth and everything else that can be wished for at a breakfast. So, Sir, you have here not only what the title seems to specify, but everything else that can be wished for in a book. In treating of the Doctor, it treats *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. It is 'The Doctor, etc.' and that etc., like one of Lyttleton's, implies every thing that can be deduced from the words preceding."

After fifty-seven pages of incoherent rhapsody, the generation and dwelling-place of the Doves are thus, at length, introduced to our acquantance. We do not believe that English literature contains a more exquisite sketch of the true old yeoman existence. Daniel, the father, our author says was one of the race of men who, unhappily, are almost now extinct. He lived upon an estate of six and-twenty acres which his fathers had possessed before him, all Doves and Daniels, in uninterrupted succession from time immemorial, farther than register or title-deeds could ascend.

"The little church, called Chapel-le-Dale, stands about a bow-shot from the family house. There they had all been carried to the font; there they had each led his bride to the altar; and thither they had, each in his turn, been borne upon the shoulders of their friends and neighbours. Earth to earth they had been consigned there for so many generations, that half of the soil of the church yard consisted of their remains. A hermit, who might wish his grave to be as quiet as his cell, could imagine no fitter resting-place. On three sides there was an irregular low stone-wall, rather to mark the limits of the sacred ground than to inclose it; on the fourth it was bounded by the brook whose waters proceed by a subterraneous channel from Wethercote cave. Two or three alders and rowan trees hung over the brook, and shed their leaves and seeds into the steam. Some bushy hazels grew at intervals along the lines of the wall; and a few ash-trees, as the winds had sown them. To the east and west some fields adjoined it, in that state of half cultivation which gives a human character to solitude. To the south, on the other side of the brook, the common, with its limestone-rocks peering everywhere above ground, extended to the foot of Ingleborough. A craggy hill, feathered with birch, sheltered it from the north.

"The turf was as soft and fine as that of the adjoining hills; it was seldom broken, so scanty was the population to which it was appropriated; scarcely a thistle or a nettle deformed it, and the few tombstones which had been placed there were now, themselves, half-buried. The sheep came over the wall when they listed, and sometimes took shelter in the porch from the storm. Their voices, and the cry of the kite wheeling above, were the only sounds which were ever heard there, except when the single bell, which hung in its niche over the entrance, tinkled for servtce on the Sabbath-day, or, with a slower tongue, gave notice that one of the children of the soil was returning to the earth from which he sprung."

The house of the Doves was to the east of the church, under the same hill, and with the same brook in front; and the intervening fields belonged to the family. It was a low house, having before it a little garden of that size and character which showed that the inhabitants could afford to bestow a thought upon something more than mere bodily wants.

"You entered between two yew-trees clipt to the fashion of two pawns. There were hollyhocks and sunflowers displaying themselves above the walls; roses and sweet-peas under the windows, and the everlasting pea climbing the porch. . . . . The rest of the garden lay behind the house, partly on the slope of the hill. It had a hedge of gooseberry-bushes, a few apple-trees, pot-herbs in abundance, onions, cabbages, turnips, and carrots; potatoes had hardly yet found their way into these remote parts; and in a sheltered spot under the crag, open to the south, were six beehives, which made the family perfectly independent of West India produce. Tea was in those days as little known as potatoes, and, for all other things, honey supplied the place of sugar.

"The house consisted of seven rooms, the dairy and cellar included, which were both upon the groundt floor. As you entered the kitchen, there was on the right one of those open chimneys, which afford more comfort in a winter's evening than the finest register-stove; in the front of the chimney stood a wooden beehive chair, and on each side was a long oak seat with a back to it, the seats serving as chests, in which the oaten-bread was kept. They were of the darkest brown, and well polished by constant use. On the back of each were the same initials as those over the door, with the date 1610. The great oak table and the chest, which held the house-linen, bore the same date. The chimney was well hung with bacon; the rack, which covered half the ceiling, bore equal marks of plenty; mutton-hams were suspended from other parts of the ceiling; and there was an odour of cheese from the adjoining dairy, which the turf-fire, though perpetual as that of the Magi or of the Vestal Virgins, did not overpower. A few pewter-dishes were ranged above the trenchers, opposite the door, on a conspicuous shelf. The other treasures of the family were in an open triangular cupboard, fixed in one of the corners of the best kitchen, half way from the floor, and touching the ceiling. They consisted of a silver saucepan, a silver goblet, and four apostle spoons. Here, also, King Charles's Golden Rules were pasted against the wall, and a large print of Daniel in the Lions' Den. The lions were bedaubed with yellow, and the prophet was bedaubed with blue, with a red patch upon each of his cheeks. If he had been like his picture, he might have frightened the lions; but, happily, there were no 'Judges' in the family, and it had been bought for its name's sake. Six black chairs were ranged along the wall, where they were seldom disturbed from their array. They had been purchased by Daniel the grandfather, upon his marriage, and were the most costly purchase that had ever been made in the family; for the goblet was a legacy. The backs were higher than the head of the tallest man when seated; the seats flat and shallow, set in a round frame, unaccommodating in their material, more unaccommodating in shape; the backs were also of wood, rising straight up, and ornamented with balls, and lozenges, and embossments; and the legs and cross-bars were adorned in the same taste. Over the chimney were two pea cocks' feathers, some of the dry silky pods of the honesty-flower, and one of those large 'sinuous shells' so finely described by Landor:—

——'Of pearly hue
Within and they that lustre have imbibed
In the sun's palace-porch—where, when unyoked
His chariot wheels stands midway in the wave.—
Shake one, and it awakens—*then apply*
Its polish'd lips to your attentive ear,
And it remembers its august abodes,
And murmurs as the ocean murmurs there.'

The three apartments above served equally for storerooms and bed-chambers. William Dove, the brother, slept in one, Agatha, the maid, or Haggy, as she was called, in another."

Immediately after his we have a dissertation on the already, we believe merely autiquarian topic of craniology—and then, much to our relief, re-appears Daniel the elder. A catalogue of his library is introduced as follows:—

"Happily for Daniel, he lived before the age of magazines, reviews, cyclopædias, elegant extracts, and literary newspapers, so that he gathered the fruit of knowledge for himself, instead of receiving it from the dirty fingers of a retail vender. His books were few in number, but they were all weighty in matter or in size. They consisted of the 'Mort d'Arthur,' in the fine black-letter edition of Copland; 'Plutcarch's Morals,' and 'Pliny's Natural History,' two goodly folios, full as an egg of meat, and both translated by that old worthy, Philemon, who, for the service he rendered to his contemporaries and to his countrymen, deserves to be called the best of the Hollands, without disparaging either the Lord or the Doctor of that appellation," etc. etc.

We pass over most of the catalogue. The close of it must be given, as it serves so well to bring in one of the charming visions of happiness in humble life that ever poet or painter dreamt of. We print in italics some of the author's golden *sententiæ*:—

"Latimer and Du Bartas he used sometimes to read aloud on Sundays; and if the departed take cognizance of what passes on earth—and poets derive any satisfaction from that posthumous applause which is generally the only reward of those who deserve it—Sylvester might have found some compensation for the undeserved neglect into which his works had sunk, by the full and devout delight which his rattling rhymes and quaint collocations afforded to this reader. The silver tongued Sylvester, however, was reserved as a Sabbath-book; as a week-day author, Daniel preferred Pliny, for the same reason that bread and cheese, or a rasher of hung mutton, contented his palate better than a syllabub. He frequently regretted that so knowing a writer had never seen or heard of Wethercote and Yordas caves—the ebbing and flowing spring at Giggleswick, Malham Cove, and Gordale Scar, that he might have described them among the wonders of the world. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*, is a maxim which will not in all cases hold good. *There are things which we do not undervalue because we are used to them, but which are admired the more thoroughly they are known and understood; it is thus with the grand objects of nature and the finest works of art.—with whatsoever is truly great and excellent.* Daniel was not deficient in imagination; but no description of places which he had never seen, however exaggerated *(as such things always are,)* impressed him so strongly as these objects in his own neighbourhood, which he had known from childhood. Three or four times in his life it had happened that strangers, with a curiosity as uncommon in that age as it is general in this, came from afar to visit these wonders of the West Riding, and Daniel accompanied them with a delight such as he never experienced on any other occasion.

"Refusing all reward for such services, the strangers, to whom he officiated as a guide, though they perceived that he was an extraordinary person, were little aware how much information he had acquired, and of how strange a kind. His talk with them did not go beyond the subjects which the scenes they came to visit naturally suggested, and they *wondered more at the questions he asked, than at any thing which he advanced himself. For his disposition was naturally shy, and that which had been bashfulness in youth assumed the appearance of reserve as he advanced in life;* for having none to communicate with upon his favourite studies, he lived in an intellectual world of his own, a mental solitude as complete as that of Alexander Selkirk or Robinson Crusoe. Even to the curate, his conversation, if he had touched upon his books, would have been heathen Greek; and, to speak the truth plainly, without knowing a letter of that language, he knew more about the Greeks than nine-tenths of the clergy at that time, including all the dissenters, and than nine-tenths of the schoolmasters also."

We must remember, this history opens in the year 1723:—

"Our good Daniel *had none of that confidence which so usually and so unpleasantly characterises self-taught men.* In fact, he was by no means aware of the extent of his acquirements, all that he knew in this kind having been acquired for amusement—not for use. He had never attempted to teach himself any thing. These books had lain in his way in boyhood, or fallen in it afterwards, and the perusal of them, intently as it was followed, was always accounted by him to be nothing more than recreation. None of his daily business had ever been neglected for it; he cultivated his fields and his garden, repaired his walls, looked to the stable, tended his cows, and salved his sheep, as diligently and as contentedly as if he had possessed neither capacity nor inclination for any higher employments. Yet Daniel was one of those men, who, if disposition and aptitude were not overruled by circumstances, would have grown pale with study, instead of being bronzed and hardened by sun, and wind, and rain. There were in him undeveloped talents which might have raised him to distinction as an antiquary, a virtuoso of the Royal Society, a poet, or a theologian, so whichever course the bias in his ball of fortune had inclined, But he had not a particle of envy in his composition. He thought, indeed, that if he had had *grammar-learning* in his youth, like the curate, he would have made more use of it; but there was nothing either of the sourness or the bitterness, call it which you please, of repining in this natural recollection.

"*A fastidious taste is like a squeamish appetite; the one has its origin in some disease of mind, as the other has in some ailment of the stomach.* Your true lover of literature is never fastidious. I do not mean the *helluo librorum*, the swinish feeder, who thinks that every name which is to be found in a titlepage, or on a tomb-stone, ought to be rescued from oblivion; nor those first-cousins of the moth, who labour under a bulimy for black-letter, and believe every thing to be excellent which was written in the reign of Elizabeth. I mean the man of robust and healthy intellect, who gathers the harvest of literature into his barns, threshes the straw, winnows the grain, grinds it at his own mill, bakes it in his own oven, and then eats the true bread of knowledge. If he bake his loaf upon a cabbage-leaf, and eat onions with his bread and cheese, let who will find faults with him for taste—not I! !

"The Doves, father as well as son, were blessed with a hearty intellectual appetite, and a strong digestion: but the son had the more catholic taste. He would have relished caviare; would have ventured upon lava, undeterred by its appearance—and would have liked it.

"He would have eaten sausages for breakfast at Norwich, Sally Lunns at Bath, Sweet Butter in Cumberland, Orange Marmalade at Edinburgh, Findon Haddocks at Aberdeen, and drunk Punch with Beefsteaks to oblige the French, if they insisted upon obliging him with a *déjeûner à l'anglaise.*

"He would have eaten squab-pie in Devonshire, and the pie which is squabber than squab in Cornwall; sheep's head with the hair on in Scotland, and potatoes roasted on the hearth in Ireland; frogs with the French, pickled-herrings with the Dutch. sour-krout with the Germans, macaroni with the Italians, aniseed with the Spaniards, garlic with any body; horseflesh with the Tartars, ass-flesh with the Persians; dogs with the North Western American Indians; curry with the Asiatic East Indians; birds'-nests with the Chinese; mutton roasted with honey with the Turks; pismire-cakes on the Orinoco; and turtle and venison with the Lord Mayor; and the turtle and vension he would have preferred to all the other dishes, because his taste, though catholic, was not indiscriminating. He would have tried all, tasted all, thriven upon all, and lived contentedly and cheerfully upon either, but he would have liked best that which was best. And his intellectual appetite had the same happy catholicism.

"He would not have said with Euphues, 'If I be in Crete, I can lie; if in Greece, I can shift; if in Italy, I can court:' but he might have said with him, 'I can carouse with Alexander, abstain with Romulus, eat with the Epicure, fast with the Stoic, sleep with Endymion, watch with Chrysippus.'"

(2) The hackneyed stories about Rabelais' death-bed—like, indeed, almost all those connected with his name—are but old Joe Millers, stolen from the Italian Facetiæ.

MISCELLANEA.

CANADA.—The accounts from Canada are highly important. The Governor-General, Lord Aylmer, has been impeached. Mr. Papineau, the Speaker of the Parliament of Lower Canada, moved the articles of impeachment against his Lordship, and on the 15th Feb. a call was made of both Houses, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the province, when the members, with few exceptions, appeared in their seats. A series of resolutions, about seventy in number, had been introduced, the terms of which seemed to indicate a formidable revolutionary tendency. The principal of these resolutions declared that, "by reason of the defects which exist in the laws and constitution of this province, and the manner in which those laws and that constitution have been administered, the people of the province are not sufficiently protected in their lives, their property, and their honour; and that the long series of acts of injustice and oppression of which they have to complain, have increased with alarming rapidity, in violence and number, under the present administration;" and, moreover, "that the style of the extracts of despatches from the Colonial Secretary, as communicated to this House, is insulting, and inconsiderate to such a degree, that no legally constituted body, although its functions were infinitely subordinate to those of legislation, could or ought to tolerate them; that the tenor of the said despatches is incompatible with the rights and privileges of this House, which ought not be called in question or defined by the Colonial Secretary." By further advices from Canada, it appears that the proceedings of impeachment against Lord Aylmer were in progress. In nine supplementary resolutions the Governor-General is directly and formally impeached, conventions of the people called, and the despatches of Mr. Secretary Stanley are indignantly struck from the journals. Twenty three of the resolutions had already been adopted; and an amendment, to moderate their tone, was negatived by a large majority. Amongst those interested in the trade to Canada, the proceedings created much conversation: and the stand made by the Assembly, in opposition to the despatch of the Colonial Secretary relative to the Supply Bill, it is fully expected will bring matters to a crisis, as it cannot fail to draw down the serious animadversion of the home government. In the ninety-two resolutions which had been passed by the Lower Assembly; chiefly in relation to the grievances under which the colonists allege that they at present suffer, very strong expressions are made use of relative to the policy pursued by his Majesty's Government towards the province, and the result of this opposition it is fully expected will be the junction of the legislative powers in Lower Canada, and the establishment of one legislation for both provinces.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN TURKEY.—A few days ago a man was brought before the Seraskier Pacha, charged by a Turkish lady with having robbed her of a quantity of jewels, and he, without stating any particulars, insisted upon it that she had herself voluntarily given them to him, upon the strength of his silence as to their previous acquaintance. This she denied, and it was not without a world of trouble that the following facts were elicited:—It would appear that the lady had been to Charskee, and having bought a pair os slippers, the kavaf, or slipper merchant, told her that everything in his shop was at her disposal, and he himself her slave. In fine, he was handsome, and said so many tender things in so irresistible a manner, that the lady consented to pay him a visit at his own house, into which she glided with much secrecy, the kavaf's mother being absent in the country. They were so charmed with each other's society, that she consented to prolong her visit towards evening, and he went out to procure eatables at a Bakkal's; he shut the door after him, and placed the key in his pocket. Whilst making his purchases he was applied to for the payment of a debt, arrested, and dragged off to prison, where he had been lying for some hours, cursing the cruelty of fortune, when one of his craft passing entered the prison to see which of the esnaff was in durance. They were were well acquainted, and the prisoner placing the key of his house in the hands of his friend, requested him to go and liberate a female whom he would find there. The visitor promised to be discreet, opened the door, when who should be discovered but his own wife! She professed this was her first offence, desired him to divorce her, and on condition that he kept the affair secret, she offered to give up to him her jewels. The bargain was closed accordingly, the act of divorce was gone through, and the man walked off with the jewels. The lady, however, still more attached to her trinkets than to her reputation, followed him, and had him taken up on the charge stated. Finally, the truth was brought to light, and the Seraskier gave his decision thus:—"The ex-husband having confessed the truth, had broken his condition as to silence, and consequently was not entitled to the jewels, which were made over to the lady to cover the stain on her reputation." The Sultan himself inquired into the case, and was much amused at the relation of it by the Seraskier, who, when he likes, is the best buffoon in the empire.—(Constantinople correspondent.)

THE RECENT "CRACKS."—Gentlemen have taken to fighting duels during the last month—the practice has rather gone out of fashion of late—the new House of Commons have set an example of patience and forbearance which their constituents have very wisely followed. A man now bears a great deal more than he did; and if anybody reproaches him with unseemly tameness, he quotes a precedent from St. Stephen's where, as they said of one of the colleges at Cambridge, when they had pulled down a castellated wall, and substituted an iron palisade, "there was much *rail-ing* but no *battle-ment*."

Lord Bingham, who had a crack at Major Fitzgerald, returned, or rather did not return the compliment, by firing in the air. It was an old quarrel, and some hard words passed a year or two ago; however, the Major behaved as well as the Baron, and the thing has terminated satisfactorily to all parties.

The second scratch was between two surgeons of Bethnal-green, candidates for the surgeoncy of the workhouse. They quarrelled about collegiate honours, and went out to Tottenham to fight. One of these gentlemen rejoiceth in the name of B——, the other in that of G——. Each declared bleeding to be necessary to the other, and the powder and pills were consigned to the charge of their friends—one a brave surgeon, the other a Captain. It was imagined that they might have fought with mortars, but no, pistols were the weapons, and at the first fire Mr. B——was hit hard in the thigh; he fell, exclaiming professionlly—

"Non possum *surgere*;"

but being picked up by his friends, was put under the best care, and is likely to recover from his wound, to the great satisfaction of his friends, who are determined, after what has happened, that he shall not be black-balled at the election.

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